

The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,656.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH,

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1789.

BRITISH STATE LOTTERY.
BEGINS DRAWING the 22d of February 1790.
And little more than two Blanks to a Prize.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS ARE SOLD,
And, by appointment of Government,

JOHN WHITE & COMPANY,
AT THEIR

Licensed State Lottery Office, opposite to the Tron Church,
EDINBURGH.
And no where else on their account.

Tickets and Shares registered at 6d. each number, and
all business respecting the Lottery, transacted with
that punctuality which has hitherto distinguished this Of-
fice; where, in preceding Lotteries,

A much greater number of Capital Prizes
Have been sold and paid, than at any other Office in Scotland.

Prizes.	Value of each. Total value.	Prize of Shares.
1 of £. 25,000	is £. 25,000	Half, L. 8 8 0
2 — 10,000	20,000	Quarter, 4 5 0
3 — 5,000	15,000	Eighth, 2 3 0
4 — 2,000	8,000	Sixteenth, 1 2 0
5 — 1,000	5,000	Registering 6d. each
6 — 500	3,000	number.
7 — 250	1,500	
8 — 100	800	
9 — 50	400	
10 — 25	250	
11 — 10	100	
12 — 5	50	
13 — 2	25	
14 — 1	10	
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49 — 1	10	
50 — 1	10	

ALL SHARES sold at this Office are stamped by Govern-
ment with a Dye, containing the words *State Lottery Stamp*
Office, and on the back with a Cross, and round it, J.
WHITE and Co. EDINBURGH, where the prizes will be paid
as usual, to those who draw; and where the Receipts of
his Majesty's Stamp Duties receipts securing all tickets
drawn by them, can only be seen.

Commissions, with cash, or bills of a short date, will be
executed on the same terms as if personally present.

Schemes gratis. Letters (post paid) duly answered.

This day is Published,
And Sold by T. and J. RUDIMAN, South Bridge Street,
Edinburgh, and all other Bookellers in Scotland,
Large and Small Copies of

THE TOWN AND COUNTRY ALMANACK,
FOR 1790.

This Almanack contains, besides all the usual Lists,
the Civil and Military Establishment of Bengal, extracted
completely from the Bengal Calendar, published at Calcutta
under the authority of the Governor-General, and corrected
to the first of March 1789; The Civil and Military Estab-
lishment of Madras, from the Madras Almanack for 1789;
and the Civil Establishment of Bombay, corrected at the In-
dia House.

GEORGE FULTON,
Teacher of English.

HAVING now resigned the Establishment, begs leave to
inform his Friends, that he means to raise the Fees of
his Public School to the same rate with his Private Cla-
sses, viz. HALF-A-GUINEA per Quarter.—Such of his present
Pupils as are continuing with him will be taught for Seven
and Sixpence per Quarter.—No Perquisites except coal-mo-
ney.—Opposite the Guard.

CONTRACTORS WANTED

FOR the Road between Perth and Dundee, through the
Cairn of Gowrie, which is to be made turnpike.

Application may be made to George Paterson, Esq. of Ca-
stle-Huntley.

DUTCH PASTE,
For destroying Rats and Mice.

THIS Valuable Composition being of so pleasing and en-
ticing a nature, draws them from different parts of a
house, warehouse, farmers premises, out-building, or ship,
to eat it, which instantly kills them. A few pots generally
clears any place infested with them.

The Proprietor begs leave to refer the Public to the Au-
thor of a letter he has received:—"Sir, my kitchen and
cellar being infested with Rats, I used your Dutch Paste,
which has entirely cleared my house of them, and given me
the greatest satisfaction. I am,

Sir, your humble servant,
THOS. CORNELL,

Stationer to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales,
No. 4, Bruton Street.

Sold in pots at 2s. 6d. each, only by R. SCOTT, Drug-
gist, South Bridge, Edinburgh; Mr. Minnons, printer, Glas-
gow; and Mr. Rait, druggist, Dundee.

For Potomack River, Virginia, and Maryland,
THE BRIG FANNY,

CHARLES LIVINGSTON Master.
Will be clear to sail in all December.

The Fanny is a good ship, not three years
old, and has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Apply to James Ritchie and Co. Glas-
gow, or to John Laird and Co. of Greenock Rope-work.

Greenock, November 17, 1789.

A VESSEL ON THE STOCKS FOR SALE.
To be sold by private bargain.

A BRIGANTINE,
Now on the Stocks at Berwick, about

160 tons burden, all built of the best
English oak, and may be ready to launch
in two or three months, as occasion may
require. This Vessel is of such a con-
struction as will suit any trade.

For particulars apply to Mr. Robert Gowan, ship-builder,
at Berwick.

AT GREENOCK—FOR JAMAICA,
THE SHIP ALEXANDER,

RO. SPEARS Master.
Is now ready to receive goods on board,
and will be clear to sail first week in
January, for Morant Bay, and north side
of the island.

If encouraging freight offers the will land goods and pas-
sengers at Kingston.

For freight or passage, apply to Robert Mackay and Co.
Glasgow, Andrew Turner and Co. or the Master at Green-
ock.

HARRISON'S PUBLICATIONS.

AS MR GORDON is about to return to Mr. Harrison
all the Numbers of the different Publications in his pos-
session—such persons as wish to have their sets completed,
with, within a month from this date, send to Mr. Gordon's
shop, Parliament Close, for such of the Numbers as he has on
hand, and intimate there, whether they intend to continue
to take the numbers of the publications presently going on,
for that, after the above time is expired, Mr. Gordon is to have
no further concern with Mr. Harrison's Publications; and
such persons as have been formerly supplied with them at his
shop, in future will have to apply to Mr. Harrison himself,
in London.
Edin. Dec. 22, 1789.

EDINBURGH EAST-INDIA CLUB.

THE Members of the Edinburgh East-India Club, are in-
formed, That their first Annual Meeting will be
held at Bruce's Tavern, Dunn's Hotel, Register Street, on
Friday the 8th of January 1790.
Dinner on the Table at four o'clock.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Annual Premiums due upon Insurances in this Office at the
term of CHRISTMAS, being the 25th December current, are
requested to be paid up immediately, as also a Duty of One Shilling
and Sixpence on every Hundred Pounds, as by neglecting the pay-
ment thereof 14 days after the term-day the benefit of the policy ex-
pires.

Persons insured are therefore desired to call at the Office, where
receipts are given for the premium on old Insurances, and policies
issued for new ones.

The Sun Fire Office now insure SHIPS from Fire, in the
different Ports of Great Britain; and Ships in the harbours
yards, or in docks; also CARPENTERS STORES—on
liberal principles.

Merchants and others having often complained that, at particular
times, they had a large stock of goods on hand, for some months, which
they could not get rid of, or damaged by fire, unless the pre-
mium was paid for twelve months—Mr. Allan takes the liberty of
informing them, that the Sun Fire Office have come to the resolution
of accommodating the Public with Insurances on Ships building or a-
float, and also on goods for a less time than a year.

Further particulars of which he will explain to those requiring
such Insurances.

The Sun Fire Office now keep a capital Engine for extinguish-
ing Fires, of the newest and most approved construction, with a num-
ber of skilled firemen, at Edinburgh, for the protection of pro-
perty from fire.

ROBERT ALLAN Agent.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE,
LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

Persons insured by this Company, whose
annual Premiums fall due at CHRIST-
MAS, being the 25th November current, are
requested to take notice, that printed receipts
(issued from, and checked at this Office) are
now in the hands of the several Agents.

The Agents of the Phoenix Company for Scotland are
JOHN STENHOUSE, Esq. Edinburgh.
HARRY LUMSDEN, Esq. Aberdeen.
Messrs. LOUDON, CRAIGIE, and Co. Glasgow.
Mr. THOMAS SANDEMAN, Perth.

It is acknowledged on every day, that the equitable system
upon which Insurances against Fire are now effected, has
been secured to the Public by the liberal plan of this Com-
pany; and the Office has, in return, been honoured with
marks of public approbation from all ranks of the Public.

This Company is not founded on the principle of the con-
tributionship Societies, in which persons insured are liable for
the losses of others: On the contrary, the policies of this
Office contain a full engagement to pay the whole amount
of any loss sustained; for which purpose the Company holds
in readiness ample funds in Government Securities, and at
all times discharges the demands of sufferers with as much
honour and promptitude as any Insurance Company of Great
Britain.

Printed Proposals, containing the rates of Insurance,
and full information of the rules, may be had GRATIS of
the Agents in all the principal Cities and Towns of Great
Britain.

By Order of the Directors,
H.A. HARDY Sec. of the Country department.
Not to be repeated.

NEW FRUITS, &c.

ROBERT SHEPPARD, South Bridge, No. 22,
has just got to hand the following FRESH FRUITS, to
be sold on the lowest terms—

Muscadel Raisins, } in boxes
Bloom Ditto, }
Sun Ditto, }
Currans, }
Jordan and Valencia Almonds—Citron Orange Peel,
China Oranges—Bitter Oranges and Lemons,
Cameron Plumbs,
Pretinellas, } in small boxes,
French Plumbs,
Turkey Figs,
Patent Cocoa and Chocolates, Cocoa Shell and Nuts.

Arrived by the Britannia from London, remarkable fine
HYSON GREEN, GUNPOWDER GREEN, and CONGO
TEAS—Has on hand a choice parcel of Gottenburgh Sou-
chong Teas.

A SALE OF HOSIERY AND OTHER GOODS.

THERE is now selling off by retail, at and below prime
cost, for the benefit of Creditors, in the Shop formerly
possessed by Robert Gibson, late Hosiery, opposite the Post
Office, North Bridge Street, Edinburgh, the whole stock of
Goods which belonged to him, consisting of Silk, Cotton,
Thread, and Worsted Stockings.—Black Silk Florentine—
Corduroy, Thick-Set, and Velvets, for Breeches.—Great
choices of Fancy Striped Vests.—Cambrics and Mullins.—
The Stock of Cotton and Thread Hosiery is considerable,
amounting to One Hundred and Nine Dozen Pairs—Men's,
Women's, and Children's sizes—Also a good assortment of
Mullin Aprons, and Handkerchiefs.—Silk and Pocket Hand-
kerchiefs.—Ladies and Girls habit and Long Gloves.—Gentle-
men's Leather and Worsted Gloves.

LAMB WOOL AND SHETLAND HOSE.
From 1s. 2d. to 4s. per pair—Women's Cotton and Thread
Hose from 1s. 6d. up to 4s. 6d.—and Men's Cotton or
Thread Hose from 1s. 6d. to 4s. per pair—Children's
Thread and Cotton Hose, all sizes.

The Sale begins every lawful day at 10 o'clock, and will
continue till all is sold off.—A Large Glass-Cafe, Mahogany
Counter, Writing-Desk, and a Cylindrical Lamp to be Sold.

BRITISH LINEN-OFFICE.

Edinburgh, Dec. 7, 1789.

THE General Court of Proprietors of the BRITISH LI-
NEN COMPANY having ordered a dividend on
their Stock for the year ending the 30th day of May last,
payable at Christmas—notice is hereby given to the prop-
rietors, to call for the same at the Company's Office; and in
order to settle said dividend, no transfer of stock will be made
from Monday the 14th till Thursday the 24th current, both
days inclusive.

JOHN WITCHELL,
TEA AND SPIRIT DEALER AND GROCER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, That he is just
arrived from London at his Warehouse, corner of Re-
gister Street, east of the Register Office, New Town, Edin-
burgh; where he is selling for ready money on low terms,
the most pure, fresh, and finest flavoured TEAS, which are
furnished by a very eminent house in London, with whom
he is connected, and from whence he will be constantly sup-
plied with teas of the very best quality, purchased at the East
India Company's Sales.

Good Green Tea, 3s. 4d. & 3s. 6d.
Bohea Tea, 1s. 10d. & 2s.
Good Congo, 3s. 2d. & 3s. 6d.

Superfine ditto, 4s. 6d. & 5s.
Superfine ditto, 7s. 6d. & 8s.

Superfine ditto, 10s. 6d. & 12s.
Superfine ditto, of the Padma-
flavour, 8s.

Very fine ditto, 7s. 6d. & 8s.
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who have heard, but do not trust this shocking re-
port, which we shall be extremely happy to find
without foundation.

Advices are received this morning from Cronstadt,
according to which it appears, that the Russian Rear
Admiral, with his fleet, consisting of eleven men of
war, most of them of the line, had arrived at that
port to winter. The crew are in such a wretched
condition, from an epidemic scurvy, that they, with
difficulty, arrived there. The other ships at Revel
are in as bad condition. This accounts for the little
Ruffia did in the Baltic last campaign with such a nu-
merous squadron.

The last dispatches from the Court of Portugal,
brought over instructions to the Envoy of her Most
Faithful Majesty, on no account to grant licences for
foreign vessels of any nation whatever, to navigate
under the Portuguese flag, either in the European or
Eastern seas.

The Belgic Deputies have not yet been successful
in their application for audience in a certain quarter.

In consequence of the present high price of grain
in Ireland, numbers of Noblemen and Gentlemen, in
the Southern and Western countries, have already
made favourable grants of land to their tenants, and
intend to decrease their stock of horned cattle, in or-
der to increase their breed of sheep.

Two ingenious mechanics of Salford have con-
structed a wheel two feet in diameter, that goes re-
gularly round, without the assistance of springs, and
will work a clock, so as never to require winding up.
The motion is perpetual, and, it is presumed, will
work any machine by proportioning the scale.

The reign of the present Emperor of Germany has
been marked with a train of inconsistencies. He first
quarrelled with his Hungarian subjects, who had so
faithfully distinguished themselves in the service of
his royal mother, when stripped of a great part of
her dominions by the French and their allies. He
altered the constitution of Bohemia, the Netherlands
and Flanders. He obliged the Dutch to cede a part
of their territories, by which he has made them un-
friendly to such of his subjects as were not of the es-
tablished worship of the country, such as Lutherans,
Calvinists, and Greeks, and he has even vouchsafed
the Jews several indulgences. Setting forth such an
example, the Protestant German States have done
the same by their Roman Catholic subjects.

COMMON PLEAS.
SEDITION OF ARTIFICERS.

A cause of considerable importance was Friday,
tried in the Court of Common Pleas, before Mr. Jus-
tice Wilson, and a Special Jury. The action was
brought by Messrs. Hilton and Company, glass manu-
facturers, against Mr.

DECEMBER 19.

WHITEHALL, December 19.

THE King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Thomas Mac Donogh, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul in the States of Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New Hampshire.

The King has also been pleased to constitute and appoint John Hamilton, Esq. to be his Majesty's Consul in the State of Virginia.

The King has been pleased to approve of James Simpson, Esq. to be Consul for her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia, in the city and port of Gibraltar.

BANKRUPTS.

John Bowman of Stratford, in the county of York, Yeoman, dealer in woollen cloth and other articles of merchandise.—David Morgan of the parish of Langstock, in the county of Carmarthen, dealer.—James Hatch and Joseph Hatch, now or late of Fenchurch-street, London, trunk-makers and copartners.—Matthew Jones and William Hickes of Worthing, in the county of Sussex, merchants and copartners.—Stephen Neave of Green-street, in the parish of St Martin in the Fields, in the county of Middlesex, toyman and jeweller.—William Griffin of Kidderminster, in the county of Worcester, woolstapler.—Stephen Gray of Beverley, in the county of York, tallow-chandler.—Thomas Cocks of Manchester, in the county of Lancashire, grocer.—Somerville Macqueen, late of Fifth-street-hill, in the city of London, hardwareman.—Robert Croxley of Silver-street, Edmonton, in the county of Middlesex, baker.—Thomas Popkin of George-street, near the Minories, in the city of London, coal merchant.—Thomas Deane, late of Clare-market, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, dealer in earthenware.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, DECEMBER 15.

On Thursday a new and unexpected event threw the Assembly into a great alarm; the Brabanters had sent a kind of Ambassador with two packets, one for the King, the other for the President of the Assembly. His Majesty and the Ministers not thinking it advisable in the present conjuncture to open the letters, without previously communicating the affair to the representatives of the nation, sent the packet back unopened to the person who brought it: This, together with that which was sent to the President, was referred to the Committee, and the contents are to be reported on Thursday next. In the mean time we are told by some, that the Brabanters request to be taken under the protection of France, and even offer to join themselves to this kingdom; others pretend that they only demand to be considered as an Independent State. In either case the French are certainly very much embarrassed. Any favour shown to the Brabanters must be considered as a declaration of war against the Emperor; a circumstance by no means desirable at this critical time. On the other hand, any slight shewed to their offers would probably throw them under the protection of some other power, and the Emperor would in that case demand assistance from France, not only in virtue of the most solemn treaties, but from the close alliance between the two sovereigns. In general nothing appears difficult to a Frenchman; but in the present conjuncture, there is not one who is not modelled enough to *own himself at a loss*!

CONSTITUTION.

As length the Committee of Constitution have decided the Constitution to be finished; all the articles for regulating the Municipalities and Elections having received the consent of the Assembly: nothing, however, is yet proposed for either the Civil or Criminal Laws, except a few provisional articles decreed a few weeks ago, for the purpose of judging the present prisoners.

DECEMBER 15.

MASSACRE AT SENLIS.

The following is the authentic relation of the frightful catastrophe which happened on Sunday the 13th, in the city of Senlis in the Isle of France, as drawn up by the order of the permanent Committee of that city, and sent to the National Assembly:

This being the day appointed for the benediction of the National colours, all the Companies of this Municipality were assembled at the Hotel de Ville, to proceed from thence to the Cathedral.

The procession had advanced scarcely forty steps, when a shot fired from a window wounded one of the drummers. While they were looking about to find from whence the blow came, many other shots were fired from the same house; one of these broke the arm of M. le Blanc, an officer in the company of Fusiliers, and son of a Deputy in the National Assembly; another pierced the breast and killed M. de Lorme, Captain of the same Company.

The order of the procession was immediately interrupted. Detachments of the cavalry and infantry, which composed the rear-guard, and many of the corps of Archers and Royal Fusiliers, forced open the door of the house; but the inside of the house was so barricaded as to prevent all possibility of entrance into the chamber from which the villany was perpetrated. Some mining instruments, however, were soon fetched, and they made a way to the chamber. On breaking the panel of the door, they perceived a fire within, and many of the company ran out to bring the fire-engines to the place; at the same instant the whole house blew up in the air. About sixty persons were buried in the ruins, some of whom were afterwards extricated alive indeed, but grievously wounded; but the greatest part perished. The particulars and the motives of this horrid plot are as yet only guessed at, the villainous contriver, the master of the house, being one of those who perished in its ruins. The only well-attested fact is, that this wretch, by name *Billon*, had been a little while before turned out of the corps of the Fusiliers. Some people have since declared that they had heard him swear to be revenged; so that we have no reason to attribute the event to any other source than the resentment, however horrid in its effects, of an enraged individual. If there should be any accomplices in this atrocious act, they will probably be soon discovered, from the measures taken by the Magistrates of this city.

We, the undersigned, have sent this authentic relation of the mournful catastrophe, to prevent, as much as possible, the effects of false and exaggerated accounts spreading through the Kingdom.

Signed by DESLANDES, President.
And all the Members of the Permanent Committee of the City of Senlis.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LISLE, DECEMBER 14.

During the term of treaty, the Patriots were not idle; they intercepted two *Esquifes* near Brussels, the one on his road to Vienna with dispatches for the

Emperor, and the other coming from thence to Brussels. The former dispatches contained a letter from Count Trauttmannsdorff to his Majesty, full of sentiments of humanity, and inclining to conciliation; this disposition of the Minister will, perhaps, procure him some favour from the Patriots.—There was, besides, a letter from General D'Alton to the Emperor, complaining that the Minister was too weak and irresolute, and intimating that the only means to reduce the pretended rebels was to plunder and burn the towns they were in actual possession of.

Amongst the papers found in the *esquiffe* for Brussels, was a letter from the Emperor to D'Alton, recommending him to endeavour to encompass the armed Patriots, and (*de his prendre en surpris*) "to catch them as in a rat-trap;" those were his words; he added, that, in the present situation of things, he could not find any more troops. Another Piece, no less interesting, was a letter from the Archbishop Elector of Cologne to Count Trauttmannsdorff, telling him, that the Prussian General had obstructed the passage of his troops to Liege. His Highness intimated, that their number should amount to 1100, and 74 horses, and that they should pass through the province of Limbourg. In short, his Highness gave the Count to understand, that the Prussians would take an active part in the affairs of the Brabanters.

From Tournay we learn, that a party of the Patriots, to the amount of 800, who were on the road to join the main army, were surprised by the Imperial Cavalry, and that by the treachery of one of their Captains, who gave them cartridges of salt and charcoal. They lost 500 of their number, who being thus unable to defend themselves, were made prisoners. To make some amends, however, for this ill fortune, a party of 150 Imperial soldiers, who were in garrison at Brussels, took possession of the keys of the Port de Gard in that city, and deserted to the patriotic army. They appeared at Ghent, flourishing the keys or the point of a sabre, and crying, "Long live the Patriots!"

The last and most important intelligence which had transpired, arrived here yesterday, and comes through a channel which leaves no room to doubt the truth of it. The patriotic army, under General Vandermere, appeared at Brussels on Saturday morning at nine o'clock; the troops were drawn out, and a most obstinate contest ensued under the command of General Dalton. The battle lasted till half after two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Imperialists being hard pressed by the Patriots both within and without the city, retreated, with General Dalton, towards Namur, leaving the Patriots in possession of the city of Brussels. The dispatches mention no further particulars at present; but the detail will no doubt arrive in time for next post. General Vandermere having formed his plan of operations from the circumstances which transpired during the cessation of arms, took his march in the night, in order to surprise the Imperialists. Count Trauttmannsdorff, it is said, betook himself to flight during the commencement of the action. This important conquest will, no doubt, be followed by very decisive and momentous events; and a channel is now opened here, which will greatly facilitate the knowledge of them.

WARSAW, Nov. 13.

The Russian fleet which, after the departure of the Turks, left the Liman, on the 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, of October, met with a storm, which damaged it considerably, but at length regained Oczakow. None of the vessels are lost; but the whole fleet is so much shattered, that it will require a long time to refit.

They are busily employed in the Diet on fixing upon the means of raising recruits. The method which seems the most likely to be adopted, though nothing is yet decided upon, is to take from the estates of gentlemen one man from every hundred, and one man from every fifty from those of the Clergy.

LANGENBOURG, Nov. 15.

The Princess Louisa Carolina Amelia, daughter of the reigning Prince of Hohenzollern, died here yesterday of the small pox.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 24.

Prince Ernest Augustus, of England, arrived on the 13th instant at Althbourg. He means to make a journey to Italy.

LONDON.

DECEMBER 21.

Their Majesties and the Royal Family are expected at the Queen's House, for the winter season, on the 13th or 14th of January next.

The Prince of Wales and the Royal Dukes are to be of the party at the private Gala, at the Queen's Lodge, Windsor, in the course of the holidays. Prince William and Princess Sophia of Gloucester are also expected.

The Promenade and the Ride in Hyde Park, were yesterday very elegantly and numerous attended, notwithstanding the haziness of the weather. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Orleans, were amongst the number of equestrians.

The Duke of Bedford is shortly to be honoured with a visit from the Prince of Wales, at Woburn Abbey, for which the greatest preparations are making.

Mrs Fitzherbert gives very superb dinners and suppers this day and to-morrow. The preparations are in the first style of elegance. There will be present, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Dukes of York and Clarence, Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, Duke of Orleans, a long catalogue of Nobility, and several foreigners of distinction.

Friday his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence gave a grand dinner to his two Royal Brothers, with several of their friends, at his Highness's apartments at St James's.

Mons. de Calonne gave a grand breakfast on Saturday, at his house at Hyde Park Corner, to the principal Nobility in town, at which the Prince of Wales was present. After which, M. le Texier read a favourite French Comedy for the entertainment of the Company.—The large Saloon in M. de Calonne's house had been fitted up for the occasion.

The Right Hon. William Pitt was born May 28. 1759.—Mr Fox came into the world, the 14th of January, 1748—so that there are but ten years difference in their ages.

It is not to be expected at the eve of a General Election, that the Minister will bring forward any matter of weighty business for discussion, but rather content himself with going through the ordinary rota; and that the Parliament will be dissolved after a short Session.

The only business expected to be done by Parliament previous to its dissolution, will be passing the annual bills, and voting a sufficiency of new taxes to pay the extraordinary expenses of the current year, of which a General Election will not be the least.

One of the new taxes is certainly to be a two-guinea license on future marriages, to be levied by the excise officers before consummation!

The Ode for the New Year has been laid before the King, previous to its being set to music; and put in rehearsal.

That the Due D'Orleans's daughter, and one of the Princes of the Royal House of Brunswick, will in two or three years be united, is an idea that very greatly prevails.

Lord Fife's claim to an English peerage is now supported by the interest of the Duke of Richmond; and, in the present state of the Cabinet, it is probable that will have some weight with the Minister. Colonel Lennox will then come in for the county of Banff, without opposition.

The return of Colonel Macleod from India will produce a strong political contest for the county of Inverness, at the ensuing general election. By a compromise between the Duke of Gordon and Mr Frazer of Lovat, at the last election, it was agreed that they should alternately return the member. Colonel Macleod, who has many powerful friends in the county, besides his family connections, was not then in contemplation, and, it is said, he has been invited to oppose Mr Frazer. The Duke of Gordon's interest in the county is so powerful, that his weight thrown into the scale, would determine it on either side. If he remains neuter, the contest will be very warm between the two candidates. They are both chiefs. And, when two *clans* meet in opposition, either in politics or war, the field of battle is disputed by inches.

The county of Nairn, at present represented by Mr Brodie, has no return at the ensuing election. It is joined with the county of Cromarty in its Parliamentary representation, though they are naturally separated by an arm of the sea.

Member, and Mr Davidson, the West India merchant, who has a considerable estate in the neighbourhood, opposes Mr Brodie, who stands on the *parliament* interest. The event of this contest depends on the dissolution of Parliament. If a dissolution takes place at the end of the next session, Mr Davidson's success is certain. If not, Mr Brodie and his *Barons* will walk over the course.

Lord Mountgarret is the noble Viscount mentioned in the Irish prints to have received a wound in a duel from an Attorney. His Lordship, who is rather corpulent, received a ball in the belly, which, had it passed the eighth of an inch deeper, must have deprived the country of one of the most steady, sensible, and patriotic characters among the Peerage.

Lord Clonell, Chief Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, has had a professional disagreement with Mr Hackett the Counsel, which is likely to prove of serious consequence to his Lordship. Several meetings have been held by the Barristers on the occasion, at which formal resolutions were passed, unanimously approving the conduct of Mr Hackett so that the Chief Justice is now involved in a contest with the united body of his own profession.

Recent accounts from Florence, totally contradict the death of Earl Cowper, who is, it seems, in perfect health.

The subscription for Dr Johnson's monument, much to the praise of the nation, is completed.

It is said, that an unfortunate Lady, who has been so much exposed by the baseness of her seducer, has offered her tender services to the Royal Sailor, which have been very properly rejected.

The gallant Sir Richard Pearson, is not, as has been said, laid aside amongst the disabled, in consequence of his appointment to the Captaincy of Greenwich hospital. It frequently happens, that the Officers who have appointments there, are again called into actual service.

Captain Cook, the circumnavigator, was one of the Captains of this Hospital, when he was fixed upon as the person best qualified to undertake voyages of discovery; and Sir Charles Hardy had the appointment of Lieutenant Governor, when he was ordered to take upon him the command of the Channel Fleet, during the late war.

A Lieutenant of one of his Majesty's frigates stationed in the Mediterranean, is returned home in consequence of being dismissed the service by the sentence of a Court Martial.

Lieutenant D—, who was lately broken by a Court Martial in the Mediterranean, means to make an appeal from the sentence, by laying his case before the highest of all our naval judicatories. It is singular, that the two last sentences passed on that station, have been reversed at home.

Lieutenant D. is a man of great professional talents, has hitherto borne a most irreproachable character, and is noted for his ingenuity as a Gentleman-Mechanic.

Alterations of a very alarming tendency, similar to those which took place in the Mediterranean some time ago, on board the Phaeton, have lately occurred in the *Blonde* frigate, on the Jamaica Station. The persons who have fanned against the articles of war, are the Second Lieutenant and Surgeon; they were on the point of being tried by a Court Martial when this account came away.

Sir J. Macpherson is in Holland, negotiating some remittances of his fortune, that passed that way from India.

On Saturday the purser of the Royal Charlotte, Capt. Josiah Pryce, bound to St Helena, Bencoolen, and China, received his final dispatches from the East India House.

The Royal Charlotte East Indiaman, Capt. Pryce, sailed from Gravesend yesterday, on her outward-bound voyage.

When the last dispatches left Calcutta, the arrival of Commodore Cornwallis's Squadron was hourly expected on the coast of Comorandel. The ships under his command were to remain at Madras until October, and then to sail to the coast of Malabar. In the interim, it was the Commodore's intention to visit Calcutta, in one of the frigates under his command; and the Governor General's yacht had been sent down the river, to wait his arrival.

Mr Britton intends returning to England from the East Indies, by the Pigot, which ship is expected to sail for Europe about the middle of January.

European goods, of all descriptions, continue to be a perfect drug in the East Indies. The *Elias*, from Ostend, under Imperial colours, arrived at Calcutta on Monday the 17th of August, with a large and valuable cargo; and so much was the market overstocked, that in all probability the goods would be disposed of considerably under the prime cost in Europe.

The Swallow East-India packer, which arrived lately from Bengal, is ordered round to the river to be paid off.

The Contractor East-Indiaman, Captain J. Bartlett, is said to have arrived at her moorings in the river, and began to unload this day.

The Americans are extremely cautious of the French. They will not ship them a single sack of flour, without security, beyond the faith of Gallic government.

Mrs Robinson, the once celebrated *Perdita*, passes the principal part of her time in poetical amusements; and the admirers of literary merit, it is said, will soon be gratified with the effusions of her muse.

Mrs Robinson's malady is by no means incurable; her illness proceeds from the weakness which her rheumatic complaint has left in her ancles. She has every thing to hope from a fine constitution, and a command of mind that long illness never subdued.

Mrs Barry, the original *Manilla*, and Mrs. Siddons, in their theatrical career, have a striking similarity. Both were, at the onset, rejected as incapable of making any progress in acting; and both at length arrived at the very summit of the art in *Belshazzar* and *Isabella*!

EDINBURGH.

Yesterday, the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, unanimously voted the freedom of this City to the following Gentlemen, viz.

Sir James Riddell of Ardnarmurchan and Sonart, Bart. L.L.D.
Thomas Miles Riddell, Esq; younger of Ardnarmurchan.

Mark Pringle, Esq; of Fairlie, M.P.
Captain Henry Rudyard, Chief Engineer in North Britain.

Yesterday, the Lord Provost intimated to the Magistrates and Council, that he had received a letter from the Reverend Mr George Baird, minister of the Gospel at Dunkeld, expressing his gratitude for the honour they had done him in granting him a presentation to the parish of Lady Yester in this city, but begged leave to decline accepting the same, on account of the peculiar circumstances in which he was placed.

Monday last, the following Gentlemen were unanimously admitted Members of the Military Club established in this city:

The Hon. Charles Lennox, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 35th regiment of foot.

Lord Strathaven, Capt. and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d regiment of foot guards.

The Hon. John Hope, Captain in the 17th regiment of dragoons.

The Hon. Charles Hope, Lieutenant in the 3d dragoon guards.

The Hon. Alexander Hope, Lieutenant in the 64th regiment of foot.

Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine of Torry, K.B. Colonel of the 26th regiment of foot.

William Macdowall, Esq; of Garthland, Lieutenant in the West Fencibles.

Duncan Campbell, Esq; Lieut. and Captain in the 1st regiment of foot guards.

John Clark, Esq; Lieutenant in the 35th regiment of foot.

Robert Hay, Esq; Lieutenant in the Royal Welch Fusiliers.

Thomas Leith, Esq; Captain in the 50th regiment of foot.

Alexander Kerr, Esq; Lieutenant in the 64th regiment of foot.

Monday the Martinmas Exchequer Term ended.

This day, the Court of Session rose for the Christmas holidays. They will meet again for the dispatch of business on Thursday the 24th of January next.

PROCURATOR FISCAL V. MISS BURNS.

The case of Miss Burns having for some time past very much attracted the attention of the frequenters of the Parliament House, and afforded ample speculation to the citizens at large, it may naturally be expected, that we should give some account of a business which has been considered by many as of the highest importance to the liberties of the subject.

On the morning of Thursday the 6th of August last, one of the city officers left a citation at the house of Miss Burns, in Rose Street, New Town, requiring her to appear at one o'clock the same day in the Council Chamber.

She accordingly attended, when there was read over to her a complaint at the instance of several of her neighbours, and of the Procurator Fiscal of the city, stating, that since Whitunday last, she, and a Miss Sally Sanderson, who were persons of bad character, had kept a very irregular and disorderly house, into which they admit and entertain licentious and profligate persons of both sexes, to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood, and breach of the public peace; more particularly, that the company entertained by them frequently created great riots and disturbances in the house, and in the entry leading to it, by cursing, sweating, and fighting together; that these tumults most generally happened in the night-time, whereby the private complainants lost their night's rest, and were under continual apprehensions and terror of fire happening, owing to the irregularity and indecent behaviour that was carried on by them and their visitors: That besides this, the complainants were often troubled by lying and other improper behaviour going on within the house on the Sundays: The complaint concludes as follows: "From all which it must appear evident, that the said defenders (i. e. Miss Burns and Miss Sanderson) are a great nuisance in the neighbourhood, and the public peace of the city is much disturbed: And the said Margaret Burns has been formerly convicted of similar offences: Therefore, the said defenders ought and should be fined and otherwise punished, as to their Honours should seem meet; and ought to be ordained, instantly to remove themselves and families from said house, in order to give relief to the private complainants, and to prevent all bad consequences that may happen by the said defenders keeping such irregular and disorderly house in the neighbourhood."

Upon hearing this complaint read, Miss Burns judicially denied the same, and signed a minute of declaration to that effect. The Bailies admitted the complaint to probation; allowed the defenders a joint proof, which was appointed to proceed next day at five o'clock afternoon. Four witnesses were examined upon the part of the prosecutors; but it is alleged, that neither Miss Burns, nor any person for her were present, except that after the first witness had been examined, a Solicitor appeared for Miss Burns, and objected to an improper question which had been put to the first witness, and proposed to be put to the second.

After several other steps of procedure, some of which were said to be irregular, but which, in the present narration, it is unnecessary particularly to mention, the Magistrates pronounced the following interlocutor: "The Bailies having considered the complaint, declarations of the defenders, interrogatories thereto submitted, proof adduced, and hail procedures, in respect of the said proof, banish both the said Margaret Burns and Miss Sally Sanderson, and each of the said Margaret Burns alias Matheys, and Sally Sanderson, forth of this city and liberties for ever; and if they, or either of them, shall for ever hereafter be found therein, they will be apprehended and committed to the tolbooth of this house of correction for six months, drummed through the city on the second Wednesday next; each defender shall be so apprehended, and at the lapse of her imprisonment, again for ever banished."

Miss Burns, on this sentence being intimated to her, presented a bill of suspension to the Lord Depute.

On the 11th of August, the Lord Depute, in the name of the Lord Depute, delivered a bill of suspension to the Lord Depute.

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Ordinary, on the 11th of October, who pronounced the following interlocutor: "To see and answer against Tuesday next, and file execution till Tuesday thereafter, inclusive; and appoints this bill to be intimated to the Procurator-fiscal of the City of Edinburgh, and appoints him to produce with his answers the proceedings within-mentioned."

The bill was followed with answers and replies; and on advising the whole, Lord Aukerville, Ordinary, pronounced the following interlocutor: "The Lord Ordinary having considered this bill, with the answers, replies, and writs produced, refuses the bill."

Against this judgment a reclaiming petition was presented to the whole Lords, which was ordered to be answered; and, upon the 14th instant, the following interlocutor was pronounced: "The Lords having refused consideration of this petition, with the answers thereto on the part of the Procurator-fiscal of the City of Edinburgh, they, before answer, ordain the petitioner to give in a confession of the particular facts she offers to prove, on or before the 17th current."

In place of a confession, however, another well-drawn petition was presented for Miss Burns, in which it was stated, that any proof upon her part would resolve into a proof of a negative proposition, viz. that she did not keep a disorderly house within the time libelled: That the proof of that proposition must necessarily consist of two branches; 1st, The evidence of the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses in Rose Street and Princes Street; 2^d, The evidence of persons who had been in the petitioner's own house, to know what sort of house she truly kept.

Of those two classes of witnesses, it was, from the nature of the thing, evident, that any proof to be offered on her part must necessarily consist; and she had no hesitation to say, that, if required by their Lordships, she was ready, under the first class, to confound upon the names of the most respectable inhabitants in Prince's Street, and in Rose Street, by whom she could intrust, that neither they, nor any member of their families, ever saw or heard any thing which could lead them to suppose or believe, that she kept a bawdy-house in their neighbourhood. In like manner, under the second class, she was ready to confound upon the names of persons respectable in point of rank, of situation, and of character, who have been in her house, and who will say, that it was not a disorderly house. But, although she could easily give in such a confession, she was unwilling to do it, unless their Lordships, upon reconsidering the case, should be of opinion, that it was absolutely necessary upon her part. She was aware, that in both classes of witnesses, there may be persons who would not wish to appear in a Court of Justice to give evidence in any case, and still feel in such a case as the present. Unfortunately as the herself may have been, she would not willingly put any one to unnecessary trouble, or give occasion to any degree of uneasiness in the minds of those persons.

The petition then goes on to argue on the merits of the cause itself, and contends, that the bill ought to be passed on these two separate grounds, 1st, That the proceedings of the Magistrates were irregular and illegal; 2^d, That the sentence pronounced against her is materially unjust, in respect that it is not supported by the evidence on which it is founded. It was also contended, that the sentence of the Magistrates greatly exceeded the conclusions of the libel, which only went the length of a fine, and that she might be ordered instantly to remove from her house.

Very elaborate answers were given in for the Procurator-fiscal, where it was contended, That the Magistrates of a great city must have power to proceed in a summary way, without regard to the ordinary rules and forms of law; and that otherwise they could not preserve the public peace, or maintain a well-regulated police. It was also contended, that the general conclusion of the libel, that Miss Burns "should be fined, and otherwise punished," was sufficient to warrant and support the sentence pronounced against her. And, that there was in truth no feverity in the sentence; because, although banished for life from the city and liberties of Edinburgh, she might take up her residence in St James's Square, Park Place, or any other of the elegant streets and squares not within the liberties of the city.

The Lords on Tuesday last were pleased to pass the Bill, which was, in effect, giving the cause in favour of Miss Burns.

This was the third time Miss Burns had been convened before the Magistrates.

Yesterday, Mrs Trotter of Castlelaw, was safely delivered of a son.

On the 21st current, died here, Mr Benjamin Moodie, writer in Edinburgh.

Monday was married here, Mr Robert Montgomery, of Irvine, to Miss Marian McFarlane, Carrubber's Close.

Monday was married at Glasgow, Mr Robert McNair, merchant, to Miss Helen McCaul, daughter of John McCaul, Esq; of Belvidere.

Same day was married there, Mr George Rutherford, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Black, daughter of Mr David Black, tobaccoist.

Married on Wednesday evening, at Glasgow, Mr Robert Chapman, printer, to Miss Elizabeth Rachel Porter, daughter to Mr G. J. Porter, portrait-painter, Glasgow.

On the 15th instant, died, at Fraserburgh, Miss Henrietta Gordon, daughter to the deceased John Gordon, Esq; Kinellar.

Died on Friday, Mrs Margaret Tait, relict of the deceased James McFarlane, Esq; of Burnhead.

Died at Kingston, Jamaica, John Slater, Esq; much and universally lamented.

On Tuesday evening, died at Dumfries, Mr John Coltart, junior, writer in that place; a young gentleman whose death is much lamented by all who knew him.

Deacon Wilson, this day, had a very rapid sale in the Fleishmarket, for the Two Stots given by A Farmer as his subscription to the New College. They were soon sold off at ONE SHILLING per pound.

The weather has been for this fortnight past, and is still, very tempestuous. Last night, and this morning, it blew a perfect hurricane from the S.W. which still continues, accompanied by a great deal of rain.

Yesterday, Captain Robertson received a Guinea from a charitably disposed Gentleman, for the use of the prisoners in the tolbooth. As the inclemency of the season advances, we shall be happy in recording similar instances of humane and disinterested benevolence.

Monday night, Alexander Bailie Veitch, who was fugitive that forenoon, by sentence of the High Court of Justiciary, as mentioned in our last, was apprehended at Berwick, by the usual vigilance of Mr George Williamson messenger, just as he was about to leave that place, having discharged his reckoning at the tavern immediately before Mr Williamson entered it. The same person was in company with Veitch on this occasion, who was with him

when he was originally taken up. There being no warrant against him, however, he was left behind, and Mr Williamson proceeded to Edinburgh with Veitch in a post-chaise and four, where they arrived on Tuesday morning, and Veitch was lodged in the tolbooth.

Monday night, so early as eight o'clock, a person was attacked in the Cowgate, by three fellows who came from the foot of the Horse Wynd. They beat and bruised him in a most wanton and cruel manner, without so much as speaking to him. Instances of this kind of unprovoked insult are of late unfortunately become too prevalent in the streets of this city, and calls for the severest chastisement where the culprits can be found out. The same night, about twelve o'clock, a chairman was repeatedly knocked down at the Nether-bow, when returning from lighting two gentlemen home to their lodgings. Here, likewise, three fellows were in company, two of whom made their escape, but the third was apprehended by the assistance of one of the Canongate watchmen, and lodged in the City Guard. He was examined before the sitting Magistrate on Tuesday forenoon, when he pretended a total unacquaintance with the two fellows who were along with him, and likewise denied all knowledge of having struck the chairman, from being, as he said, in a state of intoxication at the time. The watchman and chairman, however, proved the fact, and he was committed to the tolbooth. His name is George Moodie, and he has been for sometime employed as a labourer in the New Town.

This day the Neptune, Capt. Balfour, from London, arrived safe in Leith Roads. Mr Gillespie, the mate, is come ashore.

By letters from America, dated the 5th ult. we learn, that Wheat is to great a crop all over the Province, that it has fallen at Virginia to 5s. a bushel. At Philadelphia it is 7s. 6d. paper currency, about 3s. 8d. Sterling per bushel—which has reduced the price in France from 48s. to 52s. 2d. and it is 20s. per quarter lower in Holland than it was four months ago.

Two ships, laden with American wheat, have already arrived at Bristol, where the cargoes were immediately purchased by the dealers. Large orders are sent to America for wheat, of which there has been a prodigious crop.

Monday, William Wright, who was imprisoned at Glasgow, in consequence of information from Manchester, where he had paid away a forged bill, was taken from that city by the mail coach, under the guard of a messenger from Manchester.

We are informed, there was a terrible storm of thunder and lightning at Greenock on Sunday.

Saturday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a man was attacked on the Old Bridge, Glasgow, by three fellows in short jackets, who robbed him of about six shillings.

On Saturday evening last, three companies of the 44th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Stark, which have been stationed at Kilmarnock since July last, received orders to march for Stranraer and Girvan on Monday upon smuggling duty.

Early on Sunday morning a cellar in the Gallowgate, Glasgow, was broke into, and some barrels of whiskey and a barrel of salt beef carried off.

Authentic letters, just received at Edinburgh, from Holland, mention, that large bodies of Dutch troops are marching to Breda, Bois-le-Duc, and Bergen-op-Zoom. This is supposed to be with a design to favour the Revolution in Brabant.

From the march of the Dutch troops to their frontiers, of the Prussian troops to Leige, and other circumstances, it appears evident that the triple alliance of Great Britain, Prussia, and Holland, with success to the Brabantian patriots.

The following extraordinary, yet well-attested fact, is copied from Brand's History of Newcastle, lately published. The fact is mentioned and corroborated by a quotation from an Harleian MS. No. 980—87. A weaver in Scotland had, by one wife, a Scotch woman, sixty-two children, all living till they were baptized; of whom four daughters only lived to be women, but forty-six sons attained to man's estate. In 1636, Joseph Delaval, Esq; of Northumberland, rode thirty miles beyond Edinburgh, to be satisfied of the truth of this account; when he found the man and woman both living, but at that time had no children abiding with them, Sir John Bowes and three other gentlemen having at different periods taken each ten, in order to bring them up, the rest also being disposed of. Three or four of them were at that period (1636) at Newcastle.

The same author also mentions a dreadful pestilence which raged at Newcastle in the year 1636, when no less than 5037 persons fell victims in this tremendous visitation, between the 7th of May and the 31st of December; 515 persons also died in Gateshead, adjoining to Newcastle, in the same year; and trade was totally at a stand.—Tradition says, the highways were unoccupied, and the streets covered with grass.

ELDEST SONS OF PEERS.

The claim of the Eldest Sons of Peers to be enrolled as Freeholders in those counties where they have property, being a matter of great importance, such Gentlemen as are of opinion that the opposing it is of general concern, are requested to meet at Poole's Coffeehouse on Tuesday next the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock, in order to concert the proper measures for that purpose.

MOSS AND HIS OLIO.

By command of her Grace the Duchess of Buccleugh, was last night performed at the palace of Dalkeith, before a very numerous, splendid, and select party, who honoured him throughout with the highest encomiums, and most flattering applause.

Among whom, we learn, were present the following noble personages:

His Grace the Duke of Buccleugh.
His Grace the Duke of Montague.
The Earl of Dalkeith.
Lord Henry Montague.
Lord Herbert.
Her Grace the Duchess of Buccleugh.
The Countess of Pembroke.
Lady Mary Montague.
Lady ——— Montague.
Lady Herbert.
The Hon. Mrs and two Miss Semple, &c. &c.

DUEL.
In consequence of a quarrel which originated some days ago, Mr F—— and Lieutenant G—— met on the Beach near Leith. The parties fired together, and at the third shot Mr F—— unfortunately fell, and expired on the spot.

We are happy to lay before our readers the following letter from a gentleman of this country at present residing in Paris, as it affords a complete refutation of the fabricated rumours of tumults, mobs, &c. in Paris, while, at the same time, it gives the pleasing prospect of that liberal and gallant nation acquiring a constitution that will be the envy and admiration of surrounding nations.

PARIS.—December 7. 1789.

"I had begun a long letter to you on various affairs, and was carrying it on at my leisure, not dream-

ing of any hurry, when I am suddenly astonished, in the midst of the most profound peace and tranquillity, by a crowd of letters from London, beseeching me to write how things were going; and telling me, that they heard of nothing but plots and conspiracies, horrid and bloodshed.

"Are the people of England mad! Or are they weak enough to rely on all the lies and misrepresentations, which a set of vain and profligate men, who have fled from their country in the hour of her distress, are eager to disseminate, to promote their own sinister purposes, onto justify that mean and worthless line of conduct which they have adopted?—I really cannot account for the thing; but I think, with my friend, Mr——, that the writers of your newspapers deserve to be horridly whipped for their absurdity. Preceding to know all things, they are continually misrepresenting, in the grossest manner, transactions which happen in this metropolis, which is so near them: Permit me, once for all, to say three things.

"1st, Ever since I have landed in France, I have seen nothing but the highest harmony and tranquillity amongst all ranks of men. The Nation have but ONE MIND.

"2^d, There is, at this moment, the most perfect peace, quietude, and security, at all hours, day and night.

"3^d, There is not the smallest probability of any mischief or tumult; such a thing is not conceivable in the present position of affairs.

"To detail the proofs of these various assertions would require long time: Be it enough just to say, that I speak from the first authority, and from the most certain conviction. Therefore, believe not a word of the atrocious calumny, which is continually vented in the English Papers, to the disgrace of their authors and also of their country.

"Things here are going on, beyond description, well, what a set of angels or perfect men might do, I know not; but a set of such men as live in this world, never did, or can do, more or better, than the National Assembly of France are now doing.—The finances are the only perplexing subject. But, I have just read the admirable memoir of M. du Pont on the subject, which has cleared away half the difficulty, and we expect with impatience that of M. de la Borde, which seems to have gained the approbation of all classes of people."

WHITEHAVEN, Dec. 23.

Wednesday last, we had a very heavy gale of wind from the N.W. by W. which continued several hours, and the sea ran amazingly high in the morning tide. Some ships, coming into port, were in great danger, but no material damage was sustained. The Bryer, Hutchinson, (a London trader) which had sailed some days before, and had been in a port to the northward, returned here on Wednesday evening, and got into the harbour without receiving any injury but carrying away part of her bowsprit. She was in very great danger for some time; and that ready and powerful assistance which this port is eminent for affording, in all cases of distress, was never employed with greater spirit or success. Particular praise is due to Mr Harrison, the pier-master, for his judicious exertions on that occasion; when the difficulty, in the opinion of many experienced seamen, was greater than has been observed here for many years past.

The Fly Packet, Bell, on her last trip from the Isle of Mann, was led into imminent danger by a light from one of the coal-pits, which, by some neglect, had been left without a shade, and which the people on board mistook for the light on St Bee's Head. The error was discovered only just in time to prevent her going on shore in a very dangerous place, in a dark night, and with a great sea from the north-west.

The Nelly, ———, which sailed from Workington on Tuesday morning, coal-laden, for Scotland, having put back in the gale, and attempting to get into this harbour, in the evening, went on shore behind the North Wall, where she now lies.

The Jeanie, Captain Martin, is arrived in Clyde, from New York. By her we have the New York papers down to November 5th, but they in general contain no news of consequence.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.

Yesterday his Excellency the Governor and Council gave a sumptuous and elegant dinner at Faneuil Hall, to the President of the United States. At which were also present, the Vice-President, the Lieut. Governor, Council, Hon. Mr Bowdoin, Judges of the Supreme Court, Officers of his Most Christian Majesty's squadron, foreign Consuls, President of Harvard College, the Clergy of this town, Civil and Military Officers, and gentlemen of distinction, to the number of 1500. On this occasion the Hall was beautifully ornamented with the several flags, &c. displayed in the procession, amounting to forty-eight.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

By Captain Carpenter, who arrived here yesterday, in seven days from Savannah, in Georgia, advices are received, which state that the Commissioners from the United States for negotiating with the Southern Indians, have been disappointed, in not being able to effect a treaty. The causes of this failure are not mentioned.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

Died on Friday last in this city, Sheffield Howard, Esq; in the eighty-second year of his age.—On Thursday last at Philadelphia, Doctor John Morgan, one of the Medical Professors in the College of that city, and member of many Literary Societies, both in Europe and America.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Alexandria, to his correspondent in Glasgow.

"There is plenty of grain of all kinds here, particularly wheat, which is of a fine quality. If your ports be open to receive American wheat, and your market ripe for that article, as I know you deal in the victualling line, I shall be glad to have your orders, and shall be careful to execute them on the best terms, and the sooner you advise me so much the better; for so far as I am informed, there are some thousand bolls shipping for Britain."

Box Mot.—A Highlander who sold brooms, went into a barber's shop in Glasgow to get shaved. The barber bought one of his brooms, and after he had shaved him, asked the price. Two-pence, said the Highlander. No, no, said the barber, I'll give you a penny; if that does not satisfy you, take your broom again, and we'll not make a bargain. The Highlander took it, and asked what he had to pay. A penny, says Mr Razor. No, by my faith now, says Duncan, I'll give you a halfpenny; if that does not satisfy you, put on my beard as it was before, and we'll not make a bargain.

Rofs Packet, Keasley, at Rotterdam, from Maryland. Carriere, McDonald, at Grenada, from Clyde. Clyde, Douglas, at ditto, from ditto. Rosamond, Angus, at ditto, from ditto. Acorn, Black, at Rotterdam, from ditto. Mercury, Lusk, at Jamaica, from ditto. Mary, Scott, at Philadelphia, from Jamaica. Wilmington, Child, at North Carolina, from Clyde.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

"Whereas the Insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire tends to the Safety of Property in general, and to the Preservation of many Families in particular."

PROPOSALS FROM THE SUN FIRE-OFFICE.

Monday, Dec. 21. 1789.

SO many instances of *Crim. Con.* have within these few years been made public, that it is very natural for the well wishers of mankind to contrive some plan to prevent the increase of this crime. All contrivances, however, of that nature have failed. The proposer of the plan I am now to consider, acted no doubt on the same principles with the original institutors of the *Sun Fire-Office*, (the oldest of them all) who wisely thought that *fires* were things that would happen in spite of all human care and circumspection; and that the best way would be to provide a scheme for indemnifying those who suffered by fire. On this general principle a plan was formed, and an office established. Others have since followed the example; and any man may now, for a trifling premium, insure inflammable goods of all kinds—except his wife, and this last article has not hitherto been considered by the Offices as an article of insurance.—The proposals of the several Offices lie now before me; and although I observe they mention buildings of all sorts, hemp, flax, tallow, pitch, glass-ware, all manner of fodder, corn unthrashed, and thatched houses, yet wives are omitted in them all.

Now suppose we set up an office for insuring this species of property only; and as houses, &c. are insured against fire, suppose we insure wives against *crim. con.* in what manner are we to draw up our proposals? *His labor, hoc opus est!*

I humbly conceive, that it would be necessary to divide the article, according to the mode of other Insurance Offices, into three kinds:

1. COMMON INSURANCES.
2. HAZARDOUS.
3. DOUBLE HAZARDOUS.

The first class, that is, COMMON INSURANCES, I would have to include all good, decent, and house-wisely kind of wives, such as, although it may be proper to insure them, yet there is the least apprehension from.—These are ladies of good education, and good sense, who love their husbands better than any other man; who prefer their families to all public pleasures; who are prudent, economical, and yet neither deficient in beauty, wit, nor good manners; who can see and admire a man of the world, of talents, &c. without falling in love with him; and who, in short, give satisfaction to every man who sees them, but are the sole and undivided property of their husbands only. All such I would have included under the first class of Common Insurances, and the premium, of course, to be the lowest; for the insurances at this new *Calm. Con. Office* will differ from those at all other offices, in this respect, that the article is valuable in proportion to the *husband*, and not the *wife* of the premium.

The second class, or the HAZARDOUS, ought to include all young beauties of no fortune, who marry old fellows for the sake of money; likewise all wives, who are fond of gadding abroad, who are never more uneasy than when superintending their own families, who have sober, decent, sensible men for their husbands, but who at the age of women, and women with many children, have all the manners and equipments of giddy girls—who are for ever flirting with this young fellow, and dancing at an assembly with other—who are coquets, and fancy every body in love with them, while they must be conscious that it is a crime to entertain such thoughts—who have a great taste for expence, and gaming, and eagerly imitate the manners of person of fashion, without reflecting that persons of fashion have in that very fashion a protection and countenance in folly, which those of the middling ranks in life have not, and cannot, as matters are now constituted, possibly have.

Under this class, likewise, I would include all those wives who are above their husband's profession—who, when in an Assembly, would fain to be called Mrs ——— the grocer's wife, or Mrs ——— the well-known draper's wife—and who are seized with ecstacy on being addressed by a Baronet—and are quite mad to be flattered by a Lord—at a watering place, where Lords and Baronets are frequently obliged to put up with what they can get.

Such are in general, the articles to be included in the second class—I cannot, at present, for want of room, proceed to the third and DOUBLE HAZARDOUS class. That, with whatever else remains to be said on the subject, shall be the employment of another paper.

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

	Therm.	Bar.
Monday, Dec. 21. 8 P. M.	46	29.00
Tuesday, — 22. 8 A. M.	50	28.76
— 8 P. M.	38	28.78
Wednesday, — 23. 8 A. M.	40	28.80
— 8 P. M.	48	28.85
Thursday, — 24. 8 A. M.	45	28.46

PRICES OF MEAL—EDINBURGH MARKET, Dec. 21.

QUANTITIES.	Lothian, 146 Bolls—South Country, 199 Ditto.
Labbins per Boll.	S. Country per Boll.
First, 15 2	First, 13 9
Second, 14 6	Second, 13 0
Third, 14 3	Third, 12 9

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1789.

THIRTY-SECOND DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 4201, 21,742, 5004. each.
And the following prizes of 20l. each.
No. 4917, 23,043, 23,698, 26,619, 30,895, 36,419, 36,739, 38,497.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY'S DRAWING.
No. 2270, 26001. No. 32,624, 1001.
And the following prizes of 20l. each.
No. 8478, 30,794, 39,407.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

Dec. 21. Princess Royal, Tapp, from Inverkeithing, logs.
23. William and Nobel, Graham, from Lincolns, coals.
23. Flora, Smith, from Dundee, herrings.
Christiana and Margaret, Scotland, from Perth, barley.
Kitty, Wilbart, from Newcastle, goods.
24. Livingston, Mackay, from London, in the Roads, goods.
SAILED.
Generous Mind, Paton, for Dundee, goods.
Ann and Margaret, Sharp, for ditto, goods.
Jemima, Denoon, for London, goods.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH.

THE ELIZA.
JOHN SAMSON, Master.
Is now lying at Hawley's Wharf, near the Hermitage Bridge, taking in goods for Leith, 10. 15th, and country adjacent, and will sail the 7th of January 1790.
This ship is a remarkable fast sailer, and has good accommodation for passengers, who may depend on the bell usage.

The master to be spoke with at the Edinburgh Coffee-house, or on board the ship at the Wharf.

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